LARGE CIRCULATION

SUBCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.50 PER YEAR.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

THE Morgantown and Sugar Grove precincts, in Butler county. voted down the proposition to aid the Henderson State Line, last Saturday.

WE now have a Republican President, Republican Senate, Republican House of Representatives. The Democrats will be to blame for nothing that happens now.

Grayson Republican at Big Clifty. It is a next placed under his charge Afterward he served with the Bal imore and is a neat little five column paper, and we place it on our exchange list with pleasure, and hope it will live six

THE vote in Warren county practically decides that the Henderson State Line will be built. The local aid along a railroad line of course, is of civil service reform — its editor but a small part of the cost in build- has been called a mugwump of the ing, but it locates the road.

WE have received a communicasigned to it. Of course we can not not print anything unless it knows tion it says: from what source it comes.

WARREN county voted \$200,000 aid to the Henderson State Line road last Saturday by nearly a thousand majority. The road will be of that much benefit to the county every year, and the people of Warren are confident they have made a wise investment.

GHRISTIAN county went against prohibition last Saturday by a decided majority. Christian county had been under prohibition for year, but the law was not enforced, and many who at first favored prohibition voted against it this time, preferring an open "blind tigers." bar-room to

the Hardinsburg road, and promises of the country upon differing public policies. These are the largest aspects and results of early day. When this road is built without the surrender of any political conthrough Hartford, Centertown, Point through Hartford, Centertown, Point viction or preference they are results over Pleasant, Sacramento and on to Mad-which every good citizen may rejoice." isonville, it will run on the top of a great coal ridge from the time it leaves Hartford until it reaches Madisonville. And this ought to be of disapproval to the Senate with good the destiny of that road.

Proport, the man who forged th "Parnellism and Crime" letters pub lished by the London Times committed suicide in Spain. He admitted b forged the letters, and immediately sudder and wiser paper, but paid dearly for its experience. one event forwarded the cause of Irish Home rule more than anything that has occurred in the four-fifths of the money which it is proposed last ten years, and Parnell stands a in this bill to return would be paid into the greater patriot than ever.

to allow Mr. Randall the privilege of moving to pass the free tobacco bill.

Tobacco may ultimately be put on Tobacco may ultimately be put on Double of States; and if the non-payment by them of this direct tax entitles the other States to a donation of a share of said taxes paid.

There were many Federal taxes which were to be admitted to some whom the privileges of the gallery had been extended, members of the press and others.

At 10 o'clock the east doors of the senate Tobacco may ultimately be put on the free list, as the Republicans are pledged to the abolition of the Internal Revenue, rather than surrender other internal taxes, paid entirely by the donation of a share of said taxes paid the senate to a donation of a share of said taxes paid the senate of the press and others. At 10 o'clock the east doors of the senate by the line of the capitol were thrown open and the visitors poured in. The tickets which they carried were of various colors, to indiny part of their protective system, but tis a bad state of affairs that would the treasuries of these States? tax every article of necessity and make tobacco free. Speaker Carlisle stood tobacco free. Speaker Carlisle stood firm to the last, and as he will not be Speaker of the next House, his this measure. The loyal States should not platform occupied by the presiding officer and cierks. In the center of this space were placed the seats to be occupied by the presidence of the sea

WE had the pleasure of seeing Miss Mary Anderson in W. S. Gilbert's mythological comedy, in three acts, entitled. Pygmalion and Galatea, at Louisville, last Thursday evening. After which an original drama written especially for Miss Anderson, entitled, Comedy and States paid this direct tax, as they bore other burdens in support of the Government, and i believe the tax-payers them sublime scene we ever witnessed, was Galatea in her statuary state. Miss Anderson certainly deserves her world-wide fame. The power she has to sway her auditors as she in the statuary state. The power she has to sway her auditors as she in the second status of the logical population and the president said he was an hope and court of the second states and the president said he was an hope and court of the second states and the president said he was an hope and court of the second states and the president said he was an hope and court of the second states and the president said he was an hope and court of the second states and the president said he was an hope and court of the second states and the president said he was an hope and court of the second states and the se bert's mythological comedy, in three

Anderson, extaining deserves between the finite status and the country state.

All such a constructions as the instance of the finite status and the country state.

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All such a constructions are the state of the finite state and the state of the state and the country state.

All such a constructions are the state of the state and the state of the stat

Mr. J. T. HARAHAS has been ap pointed General Manager of the C. & O. railroad. He is a railroad MCHENRY RHOADS, FRANK L. FELIX, man of large experience and practical information. He is a self-made man, having worked his way up from the very bottom. The history of his Democracy, After 4 Years successful career which we append is interesting:

"Mr. Harahan entered railway service i 1864 as a switchman at Alexandria Va. He was afterward employed for six months as engine dispatener and engineer of the Orange and Alexandria railroad. From the fall of 1855 to the summer of 1886 he was yardmaster of the Nashville, and Decatur railroad at Nashville, Tenn. He was for about 4 year, conductor of the construction train on the same road, going from it to the Clarksville division of the L. & N. as conductor. For a part of 1800 and 1870 he was yardmaster of the L. C. & L. railway, also a passenge conductor on this same road. In the latter part or is70 he was placed in charge of the Shelby branch. From 1872 to 1879 he was roadmaster of the Nashville and Decatur division. In 1876 he was promoted to the Su-perintendency of the Memphis branch of the MR. I. E. McClure has started the L. and N. The New Orleans division of the Oblo but was persuaded to return to the L. and N. by Mr. Smith when the latter a anned the Presidency. He remained with the company until a few weeks since, when he severed his connection to go with the Lake Shore road, at Cleveland "

HARPER'S Weekly is an advocate of of civil service reform - its editor purest type, and the paper itseli pre-tends to be independent in politics, with a leaning toward Republican doctrines, as is usually the case with were completed Sunday night. There was a tion from Fordsville with no name independent papers; but for all this, stir about the city from an early hour. In fact publish it. Our correspondents may things. In referring to the close of streets Sunday hardly quieted down during sometime learn that a newspaper can President Cleveland's Administrathe whole night. At 9 a. m. the blare and

ontroversies the unreasonable apprehenion that the success of a party embracing half of the people threatens the existence of the government itself, and thus tended ef-fectively to restore the political contentions tive individuality. To this vigor we owe two things—the advance which unquestionably were rendezvousing near the capitol. has been made in the public conviction of immetise importance of civil service reform, the day, Gen. Daniel Hastings, his chief Col. J. C. FAWCETT is locating its proper function of rendering the verdict the administration which is endirg, and

> PRESIDENT CLEVELAND vetoed the direct tax bill, and sent his mark reasons therefor. Among the object tions, he said:

"The fact that the entire tax was not paid furnishes no reason that would not apply to nearly every case where taxes are laid. There thorough and complete collection of taxes is troublesome problem of Government, the failure to solve the problem has never been fled from England. The Times is a held to call for the return of taxes actually collected. The deficiency in the collection of this tax is found almost entirely in the in surrectionary States, while the quotas aptreasuries of the loyal States. But no valid reason for such payment is found in the fact SPEAKER CARLISLE is every inch a Democrat and a man. He refused

There were many Federal taxes which were sons, who were to be admitted to the floor.

"Considerations which recognize sectional divisions, or the loyalty of the different placed in the semi-circle space in front of the be Speaker of the next House, his powerful leadership on the floor will be strongly felt.

this measure. The loyal States should not be paid the large sums of money promised them by this bill, because they were loyal and other States were not; nor should the states which rebelled against the Government of the smaller sum promised them by this bill, because they were loyal and them placed other seats, and directly bestates which rebelled against the Government of conches and chairs. ment be paid the smaller sum promised them, because they were in rebellion, and thus prevented the collection of their entire quotas, nor because this concession to them

he earnestly hoped the people of tion. Judge Sharp was a Confederate Buford, Hartford and Cromwell dissoldier, and while that should not be At the conclusion of his remarks, Senator tricts would not fail to take steps to secure the Henderson State Line road. Mr. McHenry is a man perfectly reliable in business matters, and the people have confidence in him.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Senator logals turned and handed the gavel to Mr. Morton, who then assumed the position of presiding officer and called the senate to sight. Would it not be better for the party to nominate some young man who was not old enough to wear either the blue or the gray?

At the conclusion of his remarks, Senator logals turned and handed the gavel to Mr. Morton, who then assumed the position of presiding officer and called the senate to order in extra session. Prayer was offered was not old enough to wear either the blue or the gray?

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of Control.

### MENT OVER TO THE REPUBLICANS.

Haurison and Morton Take the Oath of Allegiance.

A DRIVING RAINSTORM

CONSIDERABLY DAMPENS THE EN-THUSIASM OF THE OCCASION.

Notwithstanding the Bad Weather General Harrison is Sworn in at the East Front of the Capitol-The Inaugural Address-Vice President Morton Calls the Fifty-Third Congress to Order-The Great Ball in the Pension Building-The Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, March 4.-The great event President Harrison-culminated to day Preparations for the inaugural festivities on a scale grander than were ever known before

wrought by it, this is a result of immense with a surging mass of humanity. Probably significance. It has taken from our political one hundred thousand visitors and as many more of the resident population were along the line of murch.

At 10:30 the first division, Gen. Gibson commanding, consisting of about four thousand troops of the regular army, cavalry, inof the country to their normal condition. Still fantry and artillery, and the National guard further, these four years have shown the advantage of a vigorous personality in the Presidency, the ability to resist the strongest president-elect to the capitol, were in line on tendency of government by party, which is toward the practical annihilation of Executive mansion, while the other five divisions, con

gan its march to the capitol.



HARRISON TAKING OATH. At the entrances of the house and senat

cordons of police kept back the crowds and reinforced the doorkeepers.
The attraction was the senate chamber that the Government first could not, and at-

In the senate chamber couches had beer

ident, convening the senate in extra ses-



sion, was then read, and the senate having completed itt organization, the vice president announced that it would proceed to the east front of the capitol, where the president of the United States would be sworn in. The procession was their formed in the fol-

The marshal of the District of Columbia,
A. A. Witson, and the marshal of the supreme court, J. M. Wright.
Hon Hannibal Hamlin, ex-vice president of the United States.

Chief Justice Fuller and the associate justhat the people of the country have looked forward to for months—the inauguration of Col. Canaday, sergeant-at-arms of the

> The committee of arrangements, Sonators Hoar, Cullom and Cockrell, President Cleveland and President-elect Harrison.
> Vice President Morton and Gen. Anson

doctrines, as is usually the case with independent papers; but for all this, it now and then says some very good things. In referring to the close of President Cleveland's Administration it says:

"The great service of the administration has been its demonstration of the fact that while the Democratic party counts nearly as many adherents as the Republican, it is not are vonitionary party, and that the Union and government are perfectly safe under Democratic ascendency. After a prolonged eivil convulsion, with all the changes wrought by it, this is a result of immense significance. It has taken from our political

The procession processels through the rot tunds of the capitol, through the main entrance on the east front and out upon the great platform which had been erected on the central portices. As the president and the president elect appeared, they were greeted with cheer after cheer from the dense throng that surrounded the platform.

The steps and the portices at the north and south ends of the capitol were black with people, while every window of the great building framed a group of face.

When all had been settled, the president-elect rose and the chief justice administerate to him the oath of office. The great crowd on the platform rose and remained standing with unbovered heads during this corremony.

As the president bowed his head and kissed the open book, the crowd cheered again and again. Turning from the chief justice to the little rostrum that had been erected in front of the stand, President Harrison began divery of his inaugural address.

He said:

"There is no constitutional or legal requirement that the president shall take the oath of office of the chief executive officer of the hadice of the chief executive officer of the people becomes a mutual covenant, the officer overants to serve the whole body of the people becomes a mutual covenant, the officer overants to serve the whole body of the people by a faithful execution of the laws, so that they may be the unfailing defense and security of those who respect and serve them, and that meither wealth, station nor the power of combantions shall be able to evade their just penalties or to wrest them from a beneficient public purpose to serve the each of cultivortic that the propose to serve the each of cultivortic that the propose to serve the each of cultivortic that the propose to serve the each of cultivortic that the propose to

My promise is spaced, yours in spacen-but not the less real and solema. The prople of every state have here their representa-tives. Surely I do not misinterpret the spirit of the occasion when I assume that the whole body of the people covenant with me and with each other to-day to support and defend the constitution and the union of states, to yield willing obelieue to all the states, to yield willing obclicac to all the laws and each to every other citizen his equal, civil and political rights. Effering thus solemnly into evenant with each other, we may reverently invoke and confidently expect the favor and help of Almighty God, that he will give to me wisdom, strength and fidelity, and to our people a spirit of fraternment and love of with covers and respectively. expect the favor and belp of Almighty Gol, that he will give to me wisdom, strength and that the light of the respect and love, or a land that the problems as and peace.

"This occasion derives poculiar interest from the fact that the problemal terms which begins this day is the twenty sixth under our constitution. The first inauguration of President Washington took place in New York, where congress was then sitting on the 20th day of April, 1789, having been deferred by reason of delays a "ready worthily observed as the canvass of the ectoral vote. Our people have already worthily observed as the constitution; and will shortly celebrate in New York the institution of the supreme court, shall have been suitably observed as I trust it will be, our nation will have fully entered its second great department of our constitution of the indical department, by the organization of the supreme court, shall have been suitably observed as I trust it will be, our nation will have fully entered its second century.

"I will not attempt to note the marvelous and, in great port, havey contrasts between all its years stretches out before it.

"Our people will not fail at this time to recall the molecular work of the constitution, and will have fully entered its second century.

"I will not attempt to note the marvelous and, in great port, havey contrasts between all its years stretches out before it.

"Our people will not fail at this time to recall the molecular which are not included, and industry of great performs of the swift development of the great recall the molecular which and increasing intercourse of some of the states. Each state will bring its generous contribution to the part of the swift development of the great recall the molecular which are recommended to the form the highest honor the states. Each state will bring its generous contribution to the safety ordered young nation that looks in the form in the states. Each sta

criminating duties that should encourage the criminating duties that should encourage the production of needed things at home. The patriotism of the people, which no longer found a field of exercise in war, was energetically directed to the duty of equipping the young republic for the defense of its independence by making its people self-dependent.

Societies for the promotion of home many Societies for the promotion of home manufactures and for encouraging the use of domestics in the dress of the people were organized in many of the states. The revival at the end of the century of the same patrictic interest in the preservation and development of domestic industries, and the defense of our working people against injurious foreign competition, is an incident worthy of attention. It is not a departure, but a return that we have witnessed."

He then urges the necessity of amending He then urges the necessity of amending

our naturalization and immigration laws so as to a built only these who will not be a burden upon our people.

In his foreign policy he says that "we should neither fail to respect the flag of any friendly nation or the just rights of its citizens, nor to exact the like treatment of our own. Calmness, justice and consideration should characterize our diplomacy."

The president then refers to the burden-some duty of filling the public offices not otherwise provided for, and urges the high sense of duty which should prompt those who offer advice on this subject, and says that party service will in no case be allowed to shield official negligence, incompetency or delinquency. The civil service law, he says, must be enforced. He then calls attention to the surplus in

gress is to take steps to make a proper reduction of the revenue without breaking down our protective tariff or seriously is juring any domestic industry.

The president then urges a still more rapid.

progress in constructing a navy and see coast defense. After advising a revision of one pension lyes, to give more adequate and discrimi-nating relief to the Union soldier, he express a gravillection on the admission of four new states into the Union.

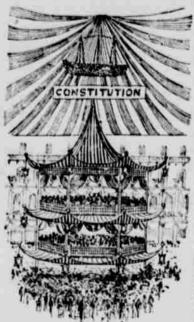
"But I shall need and the heads of the de-

etter proof of their patriotism and a higher locy to their country by promoting frater party to their escapity by promoting trater-arty and justice. A party success that is amoved by unfair methods or by practices har partake of revolution is huriful and vanescent, even from a party standpoint. We should hold our differing opinions in mutual respect and, having submitted them or he arbitrament of the ballot, should acsept an adverse judgment with the same re-quest that we would have demanded of our opponents, if the decision had been in our

No other people have a government more "No other people have a government more worthy of their respect and love, or a land so magnificent in extent, so pleasant to look upon and so full of generous suggestion to enterprise and labor. God has placed upon our head a diadem and has laid at our feet power and wealth beyond definition or calculation. But we must not forget that we take these gifts upon the condition that justice and mer by shall hold the reins of power, and that the upward venues of hope shall be free to all people.

The surface fronts of the galleries were stooned with the National colors, and in the spaces between were placed alternately silver-plate tarmer, mounted in plush, and the conts-of-arms of all the states and na-tions. Curved eagles, trimmed with flags, urmounted the coats of arms. The face of the galleries and the seventy-six supporting corintinan columns were decorated with great garlands of laurei. Suspended from the gallery were a series of panels, five feet by ten, each made of flowers, and each

Five thousand vards of laurel, festooned Five thousand yards of laurel, festconed six inches thick, covered the ceiling. From the dome in the center was suspended an immense ship of state, thirty feet long and with three masts. Immense portraits in oil of the three masts. Immense portraits in oil of the president and vice president formed a con-spicuous feature of the decorations, in their position against the upper galleries. Twenty lime lights shone dazzingly from the top balcony, and over two thousand electric lights blazed along the sides of the ballroom.



BALL IN THE PENSION OFFICE. The first carriage reached the pensionalding at 8:30, and by 9 o'clock the street leading to the great structure were a mass of cats and polestrians. At 9:30, 3,000 people were promounding around the great court. For the next two froms the throngs poured into the building at the rate of one handred a minute. Many of these who entered early west at once to the believies, so that is mulnight there was a deast terrace of face above, looking down upon the occan of his mainty below. But vale the throng wa-sim sychora on, the his research and alterally vendinged that but few expenses large site. comfort.

north and east side of the building we thrown open at 10 o'clock. The caterer w. Mr. George Boldt, of the hotel Belley. Philadelphia. The bill was a perfect of and included every delically from consonin cups to terrapin in Philadelphia style-But 600 people were admitted at a time, and after these had been attended to, as many more were admitted. This prevente is a crustal admit the tables. No ways or liquor was

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S CABINET. Brief Sketches of the Men Whom He

Will Probably Select. WASHINGTON, March 4-1 ollowing brief sketches of the men whom Presiden Harrison will probably select as members of

was born in West Brownsville, Washington county. Pennsylvania, January 31 180. He had the advantage of ex-cellent teachers at his own house, and for a part of the year [84] he justifies the allows made for Washington vo

was graduated in 1847. Some time 1847. Some time 25 North Graduation after graduation in the Western Military institute at Bine Lock Springs, Ky. Hesson returned to Pennsylvania, where, after some r, urised to Peineylvania, where, after some a did of the law, he became a feecher in the Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind at Philadelphia. In 1834 he removed to Augusta, Me, where he has since made his home. In 1856 he was a delegate to the Republican National convention. In 1838 he Proctor is shown by the fact that he was able to solidify. of nomination in 1856 and 1880, and was the Republican nomines in 1881, and was the Bepublican nomines in 1881, and was the Bepublican nomines in 1881, and was the Bepublican nomines in 1881, being defeated by the Democratic nomines, Grover Clever Clever Clever hand, for president, lie was servetary of state under President Garfield. Immediately after the convention of 1856, on the resignation of the secretaryship of the president search of the secretaryship of the resignation of the secretaryship of the resignation of the secretaryship of the resignation of the secretaryship of the freezery, Mr. Blaine was appointed search of 1856, on the resignation of the secretaryship of the freezery, Mr. Blaine was appointed search of 1856, on the resignation of the secretaryship of the freezery, Mr. Blaine was appointed search of the freezery of the fill the unexpired term, and the fill th

the full ensuing term. William Windom, seer-tary of the treas

appointed to fill william windom an unexpired term in the senate and subse an inexpired term in the senate and subsequently elected to a full term. When Garfield became president he was made secretary of the treasury. He had but a short term of the office, but in that time is regarded as having demonstrated his capacity as a financies. Since then be has been practicing law in New York, and has not been much in Monesota. He dropped out of Minnesota prices altogether. He is a close friend of Go. Harrison.

John Willock Noble, secretary of the in cretary of the in-ster, O., October 26, 1831. He was terior, was born in Lancaster, O., October the eighth of nine



ble, a prom-inent lawyer of the funcus Bescher-Tilton suit. Columbus, O. He
possed his early
days in Columbus and Cincinto Wisconsin and nati, where he settled in Vernou, enjoyed good ed. ucational advantages. He atseveral county offitages. He atJOHN W. NOBLE. tended Miami university and afterwards Yale College, graduating from that institution in 1851. Upon
his graduation he studied law, first in the

accomplished until the suggestions of reason were reinforced by the adoption of the constitution, was not accomplished until the suggestions of reason were reinforced by the more in-perative voice of experience. The divergent interests of peace specifily demanded a "more perfect union." The merchant, the ship master and the manufacturer discovered and disclosed to our statesmen and to the people that commercial enancipation must be added to the political freedom which had been so bravely won. The commercial policy of the mother of their ships, was the most selfish vigor. Petitions poured in upon congress, urging the imposition of discovered and was pursued with laured and bunting.

John W. Nolle. tended Maint university and afterwards. Yale College, graduation he studied law, first in the sensity and afterwards. Yale College, graduation he studied law, first in the sure of the assembly in graduation he studied law, first in the offency of the mother of the structure was a grotto built of the structure was a grotto built of the political freedom which had been so bravely won. The commercial policy of the mother country had not relaxed any of its hard and oppressive features.

The first floor was occupied by the Germania orchestra, of one hundred Philadelphia performers, who played the dance music for the mothes ecoled floor, the political freedom which had been so bravely won. The commercial maxime, to prevent or retard the establishment and growth of manufacture in the states, and so to secure the American market for their shops, and the carrying trade for their ships, was the policy of European statesmen, and was pursued with floor of the war called freedom which had been so bravely with Gen. The lower country is a two-story state of the united Maxima Previation he studied law, first in the first in like of the may for the structure was a grotto built of its floor the market from the studied law, first in the formy collected with floor of the with floor of the war structure was a grotto built of its floor the

burg and took part in the cavalry raid into of the congressional Republican committee, burg and took part in the cavalry raid into Alabama and Georgia. At the close of the war he was promoted to a brigadier gaseral-ship for meritorious services. He was mustered out in 1863. After the war Gen. Noble settled in St. Louis, where on the recommendation of Attorney General Stanberry, he was made United States district attorney by President Johnson. He resigned his positive of engraving and printing and the mission to Demmars, both of which hadeclined. He was tion in 1870, and has since been engaged in Denmark, both of which hedeclined. He was the private practice of law. His firm is that elected governor in 1881, and was re-elected of Noble & Orrick. He has lived in St. Louis in 1884 and was again re-elected in

born in Philadelphia about fifty-one years period of May, 1882. His term of governor to give John any-

rudimentary education. He was a close student, however, and though compelled to go to work in a small clothing store at the age of fourtesn. he had given promise of business sagacity and enter-prise. His wages at JOHN WANAMAKER, first were \$1.50 a week, yet at the end of five

years, having become one of the firm's best salesmen, he had saved the snug sum of 82,-000. All his spare hours were devoted to editing, publishing and soliciting advertisements for an amateur paper called Every-body's Journal. The commercial instinct was the dominating feature of his nature, and he was invariably suc-cessful in his business ventures, even in his youth. His re my plans for making money were never as the expense of his honesty. He first thought of entering business for himself in 1861. His friends warned him not to do it. All sorts of discouraging things were predicted. He went into busi-His success was great. His dry goods house is to-day the largest in the United States, perhaps in the world. Mr. Wanamaker is celebrated throughout

the United States as a great merchant, a ten-der-hearted, able can and a philanthropist.

E. H. Van Hossen, Cashier, Toledo, Ohio. His gifts to the soor, of Philads phia have been generous and many. His monificence has been excelled by few Americans of this

Elam was sure to be employed on one side

Redfield Proctor, of Vermont,

tion of President Harrison; and as

known for his de-velopment of the marble industry, and is probably the

greatest manufac-turer of and dealer

high as a cabinet bossibility, and as a power

in marble in the Ex-GOV. PROCTOR.

tically controlling the whole output of the

Vermont marble quarries. He is a power in

passed first on a farm, and after-

words in the study of law,

His time physical

cular propor-

great degree duo to that early farm life. In 1851 he was ad-

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, mitted to the

bar, and three years later was elected dis-trict attorney of Tioga county. Notwith-standing the fact that Tioga county was Democratic and Tracy a Republican, his

election was almost unanimous. He was made chairman of the railroad committee and also chairman of the sub-committee of

the whole. In 1802, while serving in that

dier general. In 1866 he was appointed United States district attorney for the east-

children Among
his brothers is
Henry C. NoHenry C. No-

Rutland, Vt., which has grown during his

William Henry Harrison Miller, the attor- Druggists. ney general, was born in Augusta, Onesia county, New York,

nearly forty-eight Front. years ago. His father was a Whig and an admirer of Gen. Harrison the

Hamilton college at sixteen years of age, and was grad-age, and was grad-tors of OWENSBORO MARBLE, GRANITE AND STONE WOPKS. The reason we can sell chesper, and do our work better than others, we employ no agents, and attend to the business ourselves, and therefore parties buying which profession no ourselves, and therefore parties buying had determined to of us can save that big commission usfollow. After teaching school a couple of ually paid them. Write for our prices, years he began to study law under the instructions of Jurge Waits, of Toledo, O., af- what we say. Address all letters to terward chief justice of the United States supreme court. On completing his studies Owenshoro, Ky he returned to Oneida county and married Stage Line. Miss Gertrude A Bunce, and removed to Fort Wayne where he entered actively upon

FOR SALE.

ing two miles from Hartford; will sell the whole or in lots to suit purchasers. For particulars, call at HERALD office. 1 13t

W. B. HAYWARD, Sulphur Springs, Ky.

## Peculiar

rilla possesses the curative value of the best known reme- Hood's dies of the Peculiar in its strength and economy, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "One Hundred Doses One Dollar." Peculiar in its medicinal merits. Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto un known, Sarsaparilla and has won for Sarsaparilla itself the title of "The greatest blood purifier ever discovered." Peculiar in its "good name at home,"—there is more of Heod's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell than of all other blood purifiers. Peculiar in its phenomenal record of Peculiar sales abroad no other Peculiar preparation ever attained so rapidly nor held so steaffastly the confidence of all classes of people. Peculiar in the brain-work which it represents, Hood's Sarsaparilla com-bines all the knowledge which modern research To Itself in medica science has To Itself developed with many years practical experience in preparing medicines. Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. #1; six for #5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar



since 1867.

John Wanamaker, postmaster general, was maintenance of the law and order during the period of any executive of the state No Cabinet Announced.

Washington, March 4 —At the conclusion of the inaugural excession, a the members of the senate returned to the chamber. The vice president called them to order.
On motion of Mr. 144, 12 o'clock was made the hour of meeong. On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the chair was authorized to

appoint a committee to w it on the president and inform him that the senate was in ses-

sion and ready to receive any communica-tion he desired to make. The chair appointed as such committee Senators Edmands, Teller The senate them, on motion of Mr. Ed munds, adjourned until 12 o'clock Tuesday

How s This! We offer One Hundred Dollars Re-ward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Tole

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Chency for the last 15 years, and be-lieve him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made

West & Thuax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAM & MARVIN, Whole-sale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio, Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all

Vermicelli and macaroni at the Red

### Notice!

Money saved by buying all kinds of Cemetery Work of the Old Reliable firm of MISCHELL BROS., proprie-tors of OWENSBORO MARBLE, MISCHEL BROS.

Miss Gertrude A Burce, and removed to Port Wayne where he entered actively upon the duties of his profession. He reservoidly, and in the course of eight years of practice at Fort Wayne met Harrison frequently, and in 1874 he received an offer of parimership with Harrison in Indianapolis. Too offer was at once accepted, and he and his family moved to Indianapolis. The firm's business was nearly all of that class that pay big fees, railroad and other corporation litigation; and the firm of Harrison, Miller & Elam was sure to be employed on one side of every large case that found its way into the

A tract of land conecretary of the navy, has always ranked taining 375 acres ly-

Fresh Milch Cows for sale! At low

# Peculiar in combination, proportion, and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsapa-